

INFORMATION LETTER

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

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SURVEY ON FOUR MAJOR VEGETABLES INDICATES THAT CANNERS DO NOT EXPECT TO OBTAIN INTENDED ACREAGE

Shortage of Labor Given as the Chief Difficulty in Contracting

Late in March the National Canners Association requested information on the progress in contracting acreage and acreage intentions compared with last year for the four major vegetables. This request was made to all pea and corn canners, and to tomato and bean canners except those in the Southern States. The Southern States were omitted from the survey in view of the limited contracting in that area. This information was supplemented by a telegraphic request to a limited number of canners for their best estimate of the acreage they actually expected to get planted.

Canners from whom usable returns were received from the April 1 contracted acreage survey represented 76 per cent and 63 per cent of the 1944 acreage of peas and corn for canning, respectively. Similar comparisons with 1944 acreage of tomatoes and beans for processing were 42 and 25 per cent, respectively. Since about half the beans are in the Southern States, the survey includes roughly about half the acreage of beans for the area covered.

In further judging the representativeness of this sample, the following comparisons are given: The March 1 intentions report on green peas for processing by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows the 1945 intended acreage as 112 per cent of the 1944 plantings; the April 1 intentions for sweet corn and snap beans show similar comparisons of 104 per cent and 96 per cent, respectively. The BAE report on intentions of tomatoes for processing shows 104 per cent.

According to information supplied to the National Canners Association, the acreage of green peas and sweet corn contracted to April 1, 1945, for the country as a whole was slightly greater than last year, while that for tomatoes was slightly less. In the case of green and wax beans, however, contracting on April 1 was substantially behind last year. Intended acreages are reported larger than the 1944 plantings for all four crops.

The supplementary acreage survey, however, indicates that canners at this time do not expect to be able to obtain the intended acreages. For the country as a whole this survey indicates 1945 planted acreages of peas about the same as last year, of tomatoes slightly less and of sweet corn and green and wax beans substantially less than last year. In order to meet the production goals a larger total acreage of the major vegetables than last year is needed.

The acreage prospects vary widely among States and even among individual canners within a State. The major area in which there are considerable difficulties in contracting is the Ohio River Valley, although some canners in most States are apparently unable to contract the intended acreages.

A summary of the April 1 contracted acreage survey, by products and States, is given in the following table, which affords various comparisons throwing light on the acreage situation. It shows (1) the percentage of the planted acre-

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Worker Recruitment Kits to be Mailed to Canners

Mailing will begin during the week of April 30 of the 1945 "Advertising Kit." The kit contains materials to be used locally in recruiting male and female workers for all food processors. The media, which has been prepared cooperatively by the National Canners Association, the War Manpower Commission, the War Advertising Council, with the approval of the Office of War Information, will be distributed in two separate mailings. The initial set of materials will be mailed this week, and the supplemental materials will go forward during the week of May 20.

This special distributing plan of two special mailings was adopted due to the advanced season and the urgency of the food processing situation in many areas. Materials being mailed first consist of:

A Plan Book, entitled "Make Food Fight for Freedom by Working in a Food Processing Plant," which is de-

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HEARING OFFICER'S REPORT IN ALASKA FISHERIES PROCEEDING SUPPORTS SALMON INDUSTRY'S POSITION

Fishing rights in the tidal waters of Southeastern Alaska do not belong exclusively to the Haida and Tlingit Indians. That is the conclusion reached, in his report to Secretary Ickes, by Judge Richard H. Hanna of New Mexico, special examiner appointed to conduct hearings upon the claims of these Indians to exclusive fishing rights, on the basis of alleged aboriginal possession, in waters that have long been a principal source of supply for the canned salmon industry.

The hearings were held last Fall, in Alaska and at Seattle. The case for the Indians was presented by Department of Interior attorneys. A large amount of oral and documentary evidence, covering the history of Alaska since the beginning of the Russian occupation, was introduced by the canned salmon industry and other protestants at the hearings.

Judge Hanna in his report agreed with the industry's legal position that Indian rights of the character claimed can be recognized, if at all, only on the basis of "exclusive possession of definable territory," existing continuously since time immemorial, and that an abandonment of such rights occurs "when the aboriginal claimants have acquiesced in the penetration of others, or the possession ceases to be exclusive."

On the record Judge Hanna found that the only fishing waters in which the Indians had ever asserted exclusive rights "are an unknown number of small streams and nearby bays and harbors," and that there was no substantial evidence of their ever having engaged in deep-water fishing prior to the development of commercial fisheries by non-Indians. Prior to such development Indian fishing had been limited,

he stated, to the meeting of "domestic food requirements," a use which has become less essential because of changes that have occurred in the economic conditions of the Indians, and which, in any event, "is not shown to be substantially impaired under present conditions." But because of the "larger benefits of gainful employment" provided by the canneries, the Indians had made "little, if any, objection" to their construction and operation, and had "joined with the whites in commercial fishing activities."

Judge Hanna concluded, therefore, that "the exclusive possession of definable territory, in such areas, that is necessary to the recognition of such exclusive use claimed by them," has not been shown, and that, in any event, rights to an exclusive character that might have once existed had been abandoned "by acquiescence in the use of such waters for fishing by non-Indians."

Under Department of Interior rules Secretary Ickes may "affirm, reverse, or modify" Judge Hanna's findings and recommendations, and the proceeding is now before the Secretary on exceptions to Judge Hanna's report, filed by Department attorneys as counsel for the Indians.

The industry's position relative to Judge Hanna's report is set forth in a brief statement that it has filed with the Secretary in answer to the Department attorneys' exceptions. In this statement the industry points out that it is not in agreement with certain aspects of the report, particularly those purporting to recognize, in a proceeding held under the authority of the Fisheries Regulations, the existence, to an undetermined extent, of aboriginal rights in Alaska uplands.

It goes on to urge, however, that the Secretary close the proceedings on the basis of Judge Hanna's findings. Such a course, it is pointed out, will appropriately leave it for Congress, or the Court of Claims in accordance with existing legislation, to determine the measure of relief or compensation that should be awarded to the native peoples of Alaska as a matter of equity and justice, without at the same time jeopardizing the welfare of a great industry, retarding the progress of a great territory, and turning the clock back to renew a conflict between white and Indian civilizations that supposedly was ended long ago. This, it is stated, accords with recent pronouncements of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Northwestern Bands of Shoshone Indians v. United States*, decided March 12, 1945.

New York State Law Licensing Processing Plants is Amended

The New York State Legislature in its recent session amended the State Agriculture and Markets Law in relation to the licensing of processing plants. The provisions of the new law, now known as Chapter No. 845, were concurrently agreed upon by representatives of the New York State Department of Agriculture with a committee representing the industry within the State. The new statute carries a number of the old licensing law provisions; however, the Act has been clarified and brought up to date to cover licensing as it is now administered.

This Act takes effect immediately covering the processing of fruits and/or vegetables in any manner, such as canning, preserving, freezing, drying, dehydrating, juicing, pickling, brining, or concentrating and/or enclosing such processed fruits and/or vegetables, or their derivative products, in any container, whether or not hermetically sealed.

Warranty Bills Fail to Pass

The Association is informed that the warranty bills, introduced in the Senate and House of the New York Legislature last January, failed to pass. These bills would have extended the implied warranty of the quality of foods, etc., to buyer's employees and members of the household. Attention was called to these bills in the INFORMATION LETTER of January 27.

ADVERTISING KITS

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signed to assist local offices and media in planning successful campaigns.

General Suggestions for organizing a community mobilization program along with thumbnail sketches of outstanding campaigns which saved crops in 1944 and suggestive material for use as background for speeches.

Advertisements, including copy for three fully illustrated "conditioning" ads, in two sizes, for use prior to the opening of a campaign; copy for 12 "Help Wanted Now" type of ads, for use during a recruitment drive and seven "Drop-In" ads for use in larger advertisements sponsored by various advertisers.

Newspaper Material in the form of news release slants or suggested means of developing publicity material acceptable to editors.

Radio Material including four five-minute radio scripts; 12 one-minute

spot announcements, and six station break announcements.

The supplemental materials now being processed will be mailed during the week of May 20 and will include:

A Recruitment Poster in full color carrying the message "Work in a Food Processing Plant." Size, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 20".

A Stay On the Job Poster in full color carrying the message "Processed Food is Ammunition." Size, 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 20".

A Gummed Window Poster in two colors. Size, 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ " x 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ ". This is a reproduction of the cartoon continuity strip included in the kit.

A Recruitment Folder in two colors. Size, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Special attention is called to the fact that the samples of the three posters and the recruitment folder in the supplemental mailing are available *without cost*. They will be available at local offices of the USES. It is urged that quantity orders for these materials be placed well in advance of actual need. The personnel of USES will be glad to work with food processors on all phases of their manpower recruitment program. Every effort will be made to expedite deliveries. However, consideration must be given to shipping delays which are uncontrollable.

The Association again is financing the mechanical preparation of these materials, also underwriting the costs of the mats for the reproduction of the newspaper advertisements and the cartoon continuity strip.

Copies of these materials will be put in the hands of all canners, freezers, dehydrators, and can manufacturers. Likewise, every State and Regional office and local representative of USES will be supplied with complete kits.

Officers of Fish Organizations

Officers of the Monterey Fish Processors Association for 1945 are as follows: President—C. D. Day, Monterey; Vice President—D. T. Saxby, San Francisco; Secretary-Treasurer—S. A. Ferrante, Monterey; and Executive Secretary—George M. Clemens, Monterey.

The following were elected officers of the California Sardine Products Institute to serve for the fiscal year 1944-1945: President—H. A. Irving, San Francisco; Vice President—George J. Christo, San Francisco; Vice President—C. L. Cohn, Martinez; Secretary—William C. Morehead, San Francisco; Treasurer—Mrs. R. Flause, Monterey; and Assistant Secretary and Manager—David V. Oliver, San Francisco.

Slaughterers to be Regulated under New OPA Control Order

In an effort to correct the maldistribution of meat supplies, the Office of Price Administration has issued a meat distribution control order known as OPA Control Order No. 1. The new order, which becomes effective April 30, is a part of the 10-point program announced recently by Economic Stabilization Director Davis.

The order sets up three classes of slaughterers. Class 1 will include those slaughterers whose butchering is done under Federal inspection; Class 2 will include all other slaughterers, except individual farmers who slaughtered their own livestock, or had it slaughtered by someone else and whose total output last year was less than 6,000 pounds of meat. These individual farmers are placed in Class 3.

For the slaughterers in Class 1 there will be no limitations on their slaughter since they are already subject to heavy government set-aside orders, and are under Federal inspection. Class 2 slaughterers will be required to register with district OPA officers and to meet all requirements of Ration Order 16. They will be given quotas limiting the amount of livestock they can slaughter and they will be required to report whether they filed for subsidy payments and whether they reported the amount of their slaughter periodically with the War Food Administration. In addition, they will be required to indicate whether they filed ration reports in each period. Class 2 slaughterers who accept Federal inspection are automatically placed in Class 1.

The individual farmers in Class 3 will not be affected by the order as long as they slaughter for their own use and do not exceed the 6,000-pound limitation.

Fiber Container Order L-317

Solid or corrugated fiber containers reformed, reshaped, repaired or reconditioned without the addition of new containerboard are not subject to the restrictions of Limitation Order L-317, the War Production Board announced April 24, in issuing Interpretation 5 to this order. This interpretation was issued because there was some question as to whether reconditioned containers would come under the definition of new solid fiber (.045 or heavier) shipping containers, stated in paragraph (b) (1) of Order L-317.

The containers in question, WPB said, are those that a packer himself has previously used or has obtained

from someone else who has previously used them for packing, storing, or shipping; they are containers that would not have been suitable for immediate reuse without some slight alteration and repair. They may have been cut down and the sides and ends taped together. They may have been repaired by taping the damaged parts. Sometimes used liners in previously used containers are reformed and reshaped in this manner to make usable cases.

Since they are made wholly of used containerboard, with neither new nor re-processed board added, they are not regarded as "new," and are not subject to the restrictions of L-317.

WFA Sets Asparagus Wage Rates

Maximum wage rates for cutting, bunching, and packing asparagus have been established for Kent and Sussex Counties, Delaware, by the War Food Administration. The rates, which became effective April 21, are as follows:

Three cents per pound for cutting and sledging cannery asparagus, or on an hourly basis, 50 cents per hour for harvesting cannery or fresh market asparagus, including the privilege of furnishing housing for the workers but no meals. For fresh market asparagus, eight cents per bunch may be paid for the complete operation of cutting, bunching, and packing in the field on a piece rate basis.

Any appeals for relief from these wages should be filed with G. M. Worrell, Chairman of the WFA Wage Board at Dover, Del.

1944-45 Oyster Production Drops

Production of oysters was generally lighter during the 1944-45 season than in the previous year due principally to labor shortages in the industry, according to Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Deputy Coordinator of Fisheries, U. S. Department of the Interior. Shortages of oyster fishermen, shuckers, and other packing house labor in some areas made it necessary to curtail production in accordance with the number of shuckers available, Dr. Gabrielson said.

Below average production was experienced in New England and the Long Island area, and many oyster companies in the New England area operated only half their boats. Production of oysters in the Maryland waters of Chesapeake Bay was reported to have been slightly larger than last year, good supplies of marketable oysters being available. Gulf coast oysters declined about 28 per cent in yield over the previous season.

Certain Army Rations Exempt from Price Control by the OPA

A revised list of Army field and emergency rations that are exempt from price control has been issued by the Office of Price Administration as Amendment 99 to Revised Supplementary Regulation No. 1 to General Maximum Price Regulation, effective April 30. The revised list follows:

Completed rations—C; D; K: Aircraft Emergency Rations; Assault Lunch; Battle Station Rations; Beverage Pack Aid Rations; Chili Con Carne; Corned Beef Hash (5½-pound can); Emergency Rations for Life Rafts and Boats; Kitchen Spice Pack; Life Raft; Lunch, Air Crew; Meat and Vegetable Stew (30-ounce can); Meat and Vegetable Hash (6-pound 12-ounce can); Parachute Emergency Ration; Ration, Accessory Packet; Ration, Life Belt, Airborne; Ration, Supplement Hospital; Red Cross Food Package-Army, and Ten-in-One.

Gregory Named for Promotion

Maj.-Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General of the U. S. Army, has been nominated by President Truman for promotion to lieutenant general.

Snap Bean Subsidy Extended

The War Food Administration has extended through April 30, 1945, the eligible packing period for canned snap beans under the 1944 price support program for canned vegetables, and has extended to August 31, 1945, the closing date for submitting offers of this product under the program. The previously announced terminal date was February 28. Full details concerning the terms and conditions governing canner participation in the 1944 canned vegetable support program were announced by the WFA on February 7, and are contained on pages 8526 and 8527 of the INFORMATION LETTER for February 17.

Workers for Milk Canners

Recruitment of at least 3,000 additional workers for the evaporated milk industry during the remainder of April and the months of May, June and July will be carried on by local offices of the United States Employment Service, the War Manpower Commission has announced. The additional workers are needed to help supply adequate manpower to produce a total of 90,000,000 cases of canned evaporated milk this year, WMC said.

ACREAGE SURVEY

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age for 1944 that was contracted on April 1 of that year; (2) the percentage of intended acreage in 1945 contracted on April 1, 1945; (3) the percentage that the contracted acreage on April 1, 1945, was of the acreage contracted on April 1, 1944; (4) the percentage that 1945 intended acreage is of the 1944 planted acreage; (5) the percentage that the sample taken in the survey represents of the acreage reported planted in 1944.

More than half the returns making comments gave a shortage of labor as one of the reasons for the difficulty in contracting acreage. Other comments are summarized below, by regions, but not necessarily in the order of their frequency. Many of these comments refer directly to the labor shortage.

NORTHEASTERN STATES.—Dissatisfaction with grower support price on beans; effect of the new draft law; more money in competing crops; unprofitable yields in 1944; industry wage too low compared to competing industries; prisoners of war were withdrawn last year at peak harvest; Army exacting and slow to cooperate in supplying prisoners of war.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.—Dissatisfaction with grower support price on beans; New Jersey growers asking \$2 above support price on tomatoes; more money in competing crops; grower prices too low; growers making more money outside agriculture; poor corn crop in 1944; farmers waiting don't seem to know what to do; other canners increased price paid for corn; necessary to pay above support price on corn; draft taking young farmers; necessary to guarantee harvesting labor; renting land to plant in order to get acreage.

MIDWESTERN STATES.—Dissatisfaction with grower support price on corn; support price on beans too low; government failure to make support price also the ceiling on raw product; paying above support price on peas and corn; more money in competing crops; growers feel there should be acreage subsidy on canning crops as on flax; shortage of truck transportation, farm machinery, and tires; shortage of fertilizer; AAA opposed to canning crops; poor crops last year; unfavorable weather conditions; drafting of farmers and farm labor; farmers don't need cash crop now; discontinued operations can't get tomato peeler; necessary to agree to provide growers with harvest labor; growers left farms for war jobs; renting land and planting more acreage on

own land; expect squeeze on price ceilings by OPA.

OZARKS.—Fresh market prices; growers not interested in beans; high wages in war plants.

WESTERN STATES.—Dissatisfaction with support prices on beans; grade breakdown on tomatoes still unsettled; growers reluctant to contract corn because of shortage of labor; more money

SUMMARY OF APRIL 1, 1945 CONTRACTED ACREAGE SURVEY

States	GREEN PEAS			1945 intended of 1944 planted	Sample of acreage reported*		
	Apr. 1, 1944 of 1944 planted	Apr. 1, 1945 intended	Apr. 1, 1945 of contracted Apr. 1, 1944				
Maine	46	24	40	94	100		
New York	92	79	94	103	89		
Maryland	97	78	77	98	52		
Delaware and New Jersey	99	96	91	93	37		
Pennsylvania	90	94	122	118	56		
Ohio	98	75	86	112	100		
Indiana	96	58	61	104	62		
Illinois	95	100	118	112	21		
Michigan	85	81	97	103	100		
Wisconsin	90	96	105	105	68		
Minnesota	96	98	101	99	100		
Wyoming and Montana	84	71	100	116	81		
Idaho and Utah	100	95	99	104	81		
Washington and Oregon	96	97	108	106	100		
Other States	96	95	98	98	72		
Average	93	91	102	104	76		
SWEET CORN							
Maine and Vermont	21	7	37	103	65		
New York	76	63	92	111	47		
Maryland and Delaware	62	53	89	105	40		
Pennsylvania	70	57	74	104	42		
Ohio	75	43	66	116	79		
Indiana	56	38	73	107	76		
Illinois	73	63	111	129	41		
Wisconsin	84	78	113	121	70		
Minnesota	75	88	119	102	78		
Iowa and Nebraska	55	45	92	113	67		
Other States	90	78	100	114	75		
Average	75	67	101	113	63		
TOMATOES							
New York	100	70	67	105	50		
New Jersey	90	64	79	111	60		
Maryland	69	50	74	102	49		
Pennsylvania	87	72	95	114	24		
Virginia and West Virginia	82	77	94	101	46		
Ohio	79	55	95	130	37		
Indiana	67	59	102	115	37		
Tennessee and Kentucky	62	28	50	112	24		
Colorado	92	81	103	118	67		
Utah	33	5	14	95	73		
California	80	78	97	98	64		
Other States	81	82	111	110	...		
Average	80	70	95	108	42		
GREEN AND WAX BEANS							
Maine and Vermont	24	4	15	101	51		
New York	44	41	99	108	45		
Maryland and Delaware	26	18	61	89	122		
Pennsylvania	98	80	71	80	51		
Indiana	40	26	64	98	100		
Michigan	85	52	63	103	73		
Wisconsin	67	42	67	100	50		
Tennessee and Kentucky	77	14	21	117	6		
Colorado	82	67	74	90	96		
Washington and Oregon	88	86	107	109	52		
California	64	82	110	91	80		
Other States	75	35	63	135	12		
Average	64	47	76	103	25		

* The total acreage planted in 1944 by the companies whose reports were used in this summary as a percentage of the total 1944 planted acreage of peas and corn for canning and of tomatoes and green and wax beans for processing.

† Survey covered only contracted acreages, hence this percentage is low because of large open-market acreages.

‡ Includes acreages of canners whose reports were not shown by individual States.

in competing crops; grower being urged to plant more feed crops for livestock; can't contract tomatoes as growers want to sell in open market; fresh market competition on tomatoes; growers want higher prices; offering concessions and still can't get acreage; rumor some canners offering bonuses and special deals; poor crop last year; shortage of truck transportation and farm machinery; drafting young farmers; shortage of key men; Japanese not available this year; no assurance Mexican nationals will be available this year.

Sugar Distribution and Stocks

Preliminary figures announced by the War Food Administration show that distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the United States in March totaled 649,495 short tons, raw value, compared with 588,832 tons in March last year. Distribution for the first three months of the year was 1,748,398 tons, against 1,634,691 tons in the corresponding period last year. Of the distribution in March, 45,924 tons were for export, which included deliveries for liberated areas, Lend-lease, and military relief, but not for usage by U. S. expeditionary forces; the corresponding export figure for March last year was 36,958 tons. The following table shows the distribution by the various groups of distributors:

Distributors	March, 1944	March, 1945
	Tons	Tons
Refiners.....	449,547	528,184
Beet processors.....	94,076	82,960
Importers.....	35,251	33,438
Mainland cane mills.....	9,955	4,904
Total.....	588,832	649,495
For export.....	36,958	45,924
For U. S. consumption.....	551,874	603,571

Sugar stocks on March 31, 1945, compared with March 31, 1944, as reported by primary distributors are shown in the following table. Figures for this year are preliminary and incomplete. Refiners raws include 38,170 tons of sugar in Continental United States but not reported by refiners as in stocks on March 31, 1944, and a comparable item for 1945.

Distributors	1944	1945
	Tons	Tons
Refiners raws.....	292,114	331,215
Refiners refined.....	281,410	88,258
Beet processors.....	616,610	531,138
Importers.....	53,120	15,998
Mainland cane mills.....	51,581
Total.....	1,294,844

BAE Reports that Intended Acreage for Tomatoes, Beets, Cucumbers, and Pimientos Shows Increases over Last Year

Increases in the acreage of tomatoes, beets, cucumbers, and pimientos, and about the same acreage as in 1944 for kraut cabbage, are indicated in the report on the intended acreage for these processing crops issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics on April 24. These reports reflect packers' plans as of late April and are not estimates of the acreage planted for the season.

The intended 1945 acreage in tomatoes for processing is 620,000 as compared with 594,880 acres planted in 1944, an increase of 4.3 per cent. The average annual loss of planted acreage is 5 per cent, and on this basis the plantings intended this year would result in 590,000 acres for harvest, as compared with 576,580 acres harvested in 1944.

For beets the intended 1945 acreage is 20,360 as compared with 19,500 planted in 1944, an increase of 4.4 per cent. As the average annual loss of planted acreage is 8.8 per cent the intended acreage for 1945 would result in 18,600 acres for harvest, as compared with 18,400 harvested in 1944.

The intended 1945 acreage of cucumbers for pickles is 115,600 as compared with 107,130 acres planted in 1944, an increase of 7.9 per cent. As the average annual loss of planted acreage is about 10 per cent, the intended 1945 acreage would result in a harvested acreage of 104,000 as compared with 97,500 acres harvested in 1944, an increase of about 7 per cent.

For pimientos intentions indicate an increase of nearly 38 per cent in acreage—17 per cent in California and 39 per cent in Georgia.

The intended acreage of cabbage for kraut, including packers' own plantings, is about the same as that contracted last year—11,700 acres as compared with 11,890 in 1944. Most of the reporting packers usually purchase a substantial part of their cabbage requirements on the open market. In 1944 the open market acreage represented only 35 per cent of the total acreage planted for kraut, but for the preceding 10 years it averaged 50 per cent.

The following table shows the 1945 intentions to plant as compared with actual plantings in 1944, by States, and products except cabbage, for which State figures were not announced:

Crop and State	1944	1945
	planted	intended
PIMENTOS	Acres	Acres
California.....	360	420
Georgia.....	6,400	8,900
Total.....	6,760	9,320

Crop and State	1944	1945
	Acres	Acres
Tomatoes		
New York.....	24,900	25,400
New Jersey.....	36,100	41,100
Pennsylvania.....	34,100	37,500
Ohio.....	26,300	31,600
Indiana.....	109,200	117,900
Illinois.....	11,900	13,000
Michigan.....	6,700	8,200
Iowa.....	3,700	4,800
Missouri.....	16,000	16,000
Delaware.....	15,000	15,300
Maryland.....	65,000	65,000
Virginia.....	37,000	33,300
Kentucky.....	5,400	4,600
Tennessee.....	5,000	4,000
Arkansas.....	18,000	19,000
Colorado.....	5,200	6,500
Utah.....	8,200	7,800
California.....	132,180	130,000
Other States.....	35,000	39,600
Total.....	594,880	620,600

BEETS	1944	1945
New York.....	6,000	6,900
New Jersey.....	330	350
Indiana.....	250	400
Michigan.....	1,800	1,700
Wisconsin.....	6,000	5,800
Oregon.....	2,000	2,000
Other States.....	3,120	3,210
Total.....	19,500	20,360

CUCUMBERS	1944	1945
Massachusetts.....	960	1,150
New York.....	1,350	1,400
Ohio.....	2,000	2,100
Indiana.....	5,000	5,500
Illinois.....	1,900	2,000
Michigan.....	28,200	31,000
Wisconsin.....	18,500	18,900
Minnesota.....	2,000	1,700
Iowa.....	1,100	1,100
Missouri.....	1,200	1,300
Maryland.....	4,500	5,400
Virginia.....	4,300	4,700
North Carolina.....	8,500	9,000
Louisiana.....	250	350
Texas.....	2,100	2,000
Colorado.....	1,700	2,300
Washington.....	800	900
Oregon.....	1,350	1,600
California.....	2,620	2,400
Other States.....	18,500	20,800
Total.....	107,130	115,600

New Bulletin on Insecticides

The nature of the chemicals more commonly used to control insects on fruits and vegetables, and the precautions to be taken in handling each material are described in a new publication entitled "Insecticides and Equipment for Controlling Insects," issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture as Miscellaneous Publication 526. The bulletin describes the nature, preparation and use of some 60 insecticidal dusts and sprays, gives formulas for mixing, and indicates the necessary precautions for safety.

Tin Conservation and Salvage Will Continue after V-E Day

An early V-E Day will permit no relaxation in either the tin scrap salvage drive or War Production Board tin conservation orders, WPB said today in reporting that the tin stockpile had dropped to the lowest level since United States entry into the war. The consequent need for increased salvaging of used tin cans was stressed by WPB's Conservation and Salvage Division. Total stocks of tin, other than smelter working stocks and consuming industries' working stocks, have been reduced from more than 105,000 tons in 1942 to less than 70,000 tons at present.

WPB said that this 70,000-ton stockpile is in danger of complete exhaustion if consumption continues at present rates. Even after the Allies recover the Far East sources, which formerly supplied this country with over 80 per cent of its tin requirements, two years or more will elapse before these mines can be expected to provide a normal supply of tin. Therefore, to help conserve the dwindling tin stocks to assure a dependable source of supply, WPB officials are emphasizing the necessity of continued domestic tin salvage and conservation programs.

Permit Increase in Fish Prices

Fish canners in Gloucester, Mass., may pay wholesalers one cent more per pound for cod and haddock delivered to them from other New England ports for canning purposes, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The action, which, by the issuance of Amendment 5 to Maximum Price Regulation 579, became effective April 25, was taken to increase supplies to canners in an effort to help them meet urgent Navy requirements for 70,000 cases of fish flakes, OPA said.

There will be no increase in ceiling prices for canned fish flakes, OPO said, since canners' maximum prices are sufficient to absorb the increase in the raw material costs.

Small Amounts of DDT Released

Additional small amounts of DDT may be made available for agricultural and civilian experimentation during the last half of this year, the Chemicals Bureau of the War Production Board has reported. At the present time, blanket quantities of DDT are being released to producers for distribution to persons, firms or government agencies engaged in research or experimentation directed towards the eventual use of the insect killing chemical in commer-

cial pest control. Only trained and experienced investigators are allowed supplies for such work, WPB said.

WPB warned the industry that if DDT leaks out for any but strictly experimental work, complete allocation control of the chemical may be necessary, requiring considerably more paper work by both the Government and industry.

WPB Releases Some Pyrethrum

Limited quantities of pyrethrum that do not meet military specifications have been made available for specific agricultural uses and other essential civilian uses, the War Production Board has reported. With the exception of such material, the entire pyrethrum output is channeled to the military for use in the aerosol program.

Pyrethrum may be used in the control of leafhoppers on beans, cabbage loopers on cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower; plant bugs and leafhoppers on sugar seed-beet crops; leafhoppers on raisin grapes; leafhoppers and worms on cranberries; leafhoppers on celery; diamond beetles in California on ripening fruit; and mushroom flies.

Appeals will be considered by WPB and the War Food Administration for permission to obtain pyrethrum for agricultural uses other than those listed above, WPB said.

Prospective purchasers of pyrethrum may secure any of the insecticide that is released by applying to their regular suppliers.

Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

Civilian stocks of canned tomato juice, canned tomato cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 per cent or more tomato juice, in canners' hands April 1, 1945, were 2,049,786 actual cases, equivalent to 2,321,000 cases basis No. 2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with April 1, 1944, civilian stocks of 2,258,000 cases of canned tomato juice and 763,000 cases of other canned vegetable juices and combinations, basis No. 2's, as reported by the Department of Commerce.

Civilian shipments of tomato juice, tomato cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 per cent or more tomato juice in March, 1945, were 954,938 actual cases, equivalent to 1,085,000 cases basis No. 2's. Shipments of canned tomato juice in March, 1944, were 660,000 cases basis No. 2's and shipments of other canned vegetable juices and combinations totaled 91,000 cases basis No. 2's, according to the Department of Commerce.

The table below lists only civilian stocks and shipments by actual cases for the periods indicated and is based on reports from canners who canned about 80 per cent of the 1944 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

	Stocks		Shipments	
	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	March	Cases
No. 300.....	488	488		
No. 1 Tall.....	4,747	3,245	1,502	
No. 2.....	1,372,104	958,755	433,340	
No. 2 Cyl.....	24,737	18,679	6,058	
No. 3 Cyl.....	1,009,192	732,574	366,618	
No. 10.....	319,561	222,176	97,385	
Misc. tin.....	460	8	452	
Glass.....	183,455	133,861	49,594	
Total.....	3,004,744	2,049,786	954,938	

Canned Bean Pricing Order

By Amendment 2 to Supplement 2 to Food Products Regulation 1, effective April 26, the Office of Price Administration has issued the following definition to clarify the term "Packed fruits and vegetables" as it applies to processed beans:

"Packed fruits and vegetables" means fruits, berries and vegetables, processed and enclosed in any container, whether or not hermetically sealed. However, the term does not include any product (other than processed beans) when processed by freezing, drying or dehydrating, nor does it include any of the packed products known as "preserves," or relishes or pickles packed from other than fresh vegetables.

The amendment also changes the term "median price" to read:

"Median price" means the middle price of a series of prices arranged in order of size or, if the series consists of an even number of prices, the simple arithmetic average of the two middle prices.

Provision is made for a specific form (OPA Form No. 633-2079) to be filed by processors seeking adjustments in ceiling prices.

Sweet Corn Inbred Developed

A new selection of the sweet corn inbred line, Purdue 39, has been produced at the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station and has given promising results where substituted for the original Purdue 39 in the production of the hybrid, Golden Cross Bantam. The new line, designated as P 39A has a darker green, more attractive color of leaf, and an increased kernel row number per ear. The row number of 14 to 16 rows compares with 12 to 14 in the original P 39. The commercial crop of Golden Cross Bantam, grown from seed made with P 39A, contains fewer ears of the 8-row type.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF 18-YEAR-OLDS APPROVED

Congress Acts to Extend and Amend Selective Service Law

The bill extending the life of the Selective Service and Training Act for one year was passed on Tuesday by the Senate, which added an amendment offered by Representative Stewart of Tennessee on which the Senate requested a conference with the House. On Friday, however, the House approved the amendment and the bill now goes to the President. The amendment provides:

Section 3 (a) of such Act, as amended, is hereby amended by striking out the period at the end thereof and inserting in lieu thereof a colon and the following: "And provided further. That no man under 19 years of age who is inducted into the land and naval forces under the provisions of this Act shall be ordered into actual combat service until after he has been given at least 6 months of military training of such character and to the extent necessary to prepare such inductee for combat duty; this proviso shall not be construed as preventing the assignment of enlisted men of the Navy or Coast Guard and the reserve components thereof to duty for training on combat vessels of the Navy or Coast Guard and at naval bases beyond the continental limits of the United States."

The manpower bill (H. R. 1752), which has had a turbulent legislative journey, was returned to the House Military Affairs Committee on Monday, which in effect turns down the Senate's request for a conference.

The House Rules Committee has voted to grant a rule for consideration of the bill (H. R. 694) introduced by Representative Boren of Oklahoma to repeal the land-grant freight and passenger rates on government traffic over certain land-grant railroads. This bill is identical with one passed by the House last year but not acted upon by the Senate.

Republican Congressional Food Study committee adopted on Tuesday a resolution urging President Truman to place control of the nation's food program under one governmental agency and to classify food production as an essential war industry. The resolution recommends:

First. That as authority and responsibility in the various aspects of food production, processing, allocation and distribution, price and rationing, are now divided among at least six agencies of Government—thereby generating conflicts of authority, confusion on administration, and uncertainty of results—the President immediately invest in one single agency full authority and

responsibility for the production, distribution and export, including price and rationing, of all food available to the United States.

Second. We suggest further that the President classify food production as an essential war industry and immediately instruct those Federal agencies concerned with manpower, transportation, storage, farm machinery and fertilizer to so direct the activities of their respective agencies as to give special assistance to the production, processing, storage and distribution of foods.

The Senate on Thursday approved without a record vote the Bankhead bill (S. 383) to provide for further development of Federal-State cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics. The bill would authorize an additional appropriation of \$4,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and increase this additional appropriation each year until it reached \$12,500,000.

An inquiry into the shortage of farm machinery would be authorized by a bill (H. Res. 233) introduced on Wednesday by Representative Gathings of Arkansas.

Alaska fish canners may be interested in the fact that the House recently passed H. R. 1804 extending for an additional three years the period within which the Haida and Tlingit Indians of Alaska may file claims under the Indian Act of 1935.

The conference report on the Independent Office Appropriation bill was adopted by both the Senate and House on Wednesday and sent to the President for signature. The Senate approved the conference report on the State, Justice, Commerce, Judiciary, and Federal Loan Agency appropriation bill and the House adopted the conference report on the Agriculture Appropriations legislation. The House began debate of the Interior Appropriations bill (H. R. 3024).

John W. Snyder was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday as administrator of the Federal Loan Agency to fill the vacancy left when Judge Vinson became the Director of War Mobilization. At the same time the Senate confirmed James J. Caffrey as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Death Takes Walter Trego

Walter Trego, who was associated with his brother, the late Edward F. Trego, in the Hoopeston Canning Company at Hoopeston, Ill., died at his home Thursday night, April 26. Funeral services will take place at 3 p. m., April 29, in the Universalist Church at Hoopeston.

Mr. Trego served on the N. C. A. Definitions and Standards Committee from 1927 to 1932, and was a director of the Association in 1930, 1931, and 1932. He was president of the Illinois Canners Association in 1927.

Milk Association Officers

Officers of the Evaporated Milk Association who will serve during 1945 are as follows: President—E. E. Willkie, Vice President—D. F. Norton, Treasurer—Marion Moore, and Executive Secretary—F. E. Rice.

Pea Aphid Control Experiments

Extensive field experiments on pea aphid control have been made in "out-break" seasons during the past eight years by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. Two very distinct lines of investigation have been followed, namely, a study of various insecticides, and the development of machinery and methods of application.

Nicotine and rotenone are the two insecticides found to give the best control. Nicotine was used as a diluted spray, using 150 to 200 gallons per acre; as a concentrated water mixture, atomized, using 20 to 25 gallons per acre; as an oil-nicotine mixture without water, atomized, and using 4 to 5 gallons per acre; as a dust with lime under a cloth trailer; and as a fumigant, using free nicotine volatilized by means of heat and applied under a cloth trailer.

Rotenone was applied as a dust, as a concentrated spray, and as a dilute water spray as in the case of nicotine. The machines consisted of a spray rig with special boom, using ordinary spray nozzles for the usual water application; a spray machine with booms equipped with atomizing nozzles under a hood for concentrated mixtures of either water or oil; a duster with outlets arranged to cover a wide swath under an apron 22 x 100 feet; and a "vapo-fumer" using a 100-foot trailer.

Each type of treatment has shown certain advantages and also some defects. The atomizer types were found to be the most rapid because an operating speed of 4 to 5 miles per hour can be maintained and less time is lost in filling. The "vapo-fumer" and the nicotine duster are relatively slow because a speed not in excess of 1 mile per hour must be maintained to allow sufficient length of time for the fumes to be confined under the trailing apron. The "vapo-fumer" has given the highest degree of control but is somewhat more expensive than the other methods.

DAVIS DISAPPROVES WFA REQUEST FOR REFLECTION OF INCREASED COSTS IN CANNERS' PRICE CEILINGS

Reports were current on Friday that Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis had disapproved a request from the War Food Administration that increased raw material and labor costs for the 1945 pack be reflected in subsidies or in price ceilings, and that Mr. Davis would maintain the position previously taken by Judge Vinson when he was head of the Office of Economic Stabilization.

The Association's Planning Committee will meet at Washington on April 29 and 30 and its chief subject of discussion will be the 1945 pricing policy.

At the meeting of the Association's Planning Committee on February 4, reported in the INFORMATION LETTER for February 9, the Office of Price Administration announced that its policy would be to continue in 1945 the general level of prices for 1944 and to require canners to absorb any further wage and raw material costs that developed in 1945. At the same time it was stated that the price ceilings would be lowered in event of decreases in raw material costs. It also stated that it would increase 1944 ceilings for use in 1945 so as to reflect approved wage increases effective with respect to the 1944 pack, but not included in 1944 ceilings and not subsidized with respect to the 1944 pack.

Further OPA stated that the present level of prices would be adjusted for the industry as a whole only if application of its "earnings standard" revealed that the industry would not realize the level of profits required by that standard.

On February 15 a subcommittee of the industry advisory committee filed a formal protest with the OPA against the changes it had made from its 1944 pricing policy, and prepared a return to that policy.

In a memorandum to OPA in February, Economic Stabilizer Vinson approved the announced OPA pricing policy, except that he suggested that 1944 labor increases also be absorbed by canners.

Late in February the War Food Administration recommended to the Economic Stabilizer that increases in the cost of raw products in 1945 be reflected in the price ceilings or in the subsidies.

When Mr. Davis succeeded Mr. Vinson, conferences were held with him on the reflection of 1944 increases in the 1945 ceilings, and in a memorandum to the OPA, Mr. Davis opposed such action.

About mid-April the War Food Administration again recommended to the Economic Stabilizer that the increases in raw products and labor costs be reflected in 1945 prices or ceilings, and the reported action of Mr. Davis is that he has upheld the former decision of the Office of the Economic Stabilizer, which would permit no change from the 1944 level of price ceilings or subsidy rates.

PALLET AND SKID STUDY

Extensive Survey is Planned as Basis for Standardization Program

The central committee appointed last year to consider the standardization of pallets and skids met Thursday at the National Bureau of Standards and authorized the appointment of a subcommittee to draft a request to the Department of Commerce for funds to carry on a study of the subject and to conduct a series of consultations with the various industries and trades that would be affected. The ultimate object of this work is to draft recommendations for standardized sizes and construction of pallets and skids.

The consultation of the various industries and trades will be carried on through separate committees in each field of manufacturing and distribution and the final recommendations will not be made until after the entire subject has been thoroughly explored.

Pallets or skids have been used for a number of years in handling merchandise in a single warehouse or between warehouses and storage places, and such use is increasing because it results in considerable economies in handling. The idea now projected is that the loaded pallets will be put directly into freight cars and will be unloaded at destination and stored in the final warehouse. This would require development of a system for their exchange or return and would likewise require standardization of the construction and sizes of the pallets. Obviously, considerable time will be required to work out a program that will solve the problem from the standpoint of the manufacturers, distributors, and the carriers.

A conference of representatives of those interested in the transportation and handling of groceries was held at the Bureau of Standards on Monday at which G. O. Tong of the Minnesota Valley Canning Company, R. E. Jones of the Heinz Company, and H. R. Smith of the National Canners Association were in attendance.

The purpose of this conference on Monday was to develop information from pallet users on the possibility of an agreement on one size, or a few sizes, of pallets as a first step in the projected program. One canning company has selected the 40x48-inch size as the most satisfactory, a tea company uses the 40x54, and wholesale grocers reported that 37x43 will be most satisfactory for handling cases for both No. 2 and 2½ can sizes.

The Army and Navy are at present the largest users of pallets. The Navy has standardized on a 48x48. The Army started with a 32x40 but found this size too small for economical handling, and it is now using both the 36x48 and the 48x48.

The grocery group was unable to make a definite recommendation on sizes and it was suggested that the Simplified Practice Division collect full data on the present practice in use of pallets as a basis for further consideration of the sizes that could be selected for a standardization program.

Ration Point Values for May

Ration point values for all rationed canned foods remain unchanged for the month of May with the exception of canned apricots, grape juice, tomato juice, vegetable juice combinations (at least 70 per cent tomato juice), tomato catsup or chili sauce, and green and wax beans, the Office of Price Administration has announced. The new point values for the seven canned food items are as follows:

	Point values	
	old	new
Apricots, No. 2½ can.....	30	20
Beans, green or wax, No. 2 can.....	10	"
Grape juice, 1 lb. 2 oz. to 1 lb. 6 oz. size.....	20	40
Tomato catsup or chili sauce, 14 oz. size.....	40	30
Tomato juice, 1 lb. 6 oz. to 2 lb. Vegetable juice combinations (at least 70% tomato juice) 1 lb. 6 oz. to 2 lb.	20	10
	20	10

*Two cans for 10 points.

Frozen Vegetable Subsidy

The War Food Administration has extended from April 30 through July 31, 1945, the ending date of the period in which eligible sales may be made under the 1944 frozen vegetable subsidy program. Final date for filing applications for payment under the program also has been extended from May 31 through August 31, 1945. Terminal date for the eligible period of production remains unchanged at April 30, 1945. Frozen vegetables included in the program are snap beans, sweet corn and green peas.